

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. VIII. NO. 18. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1859. WHOLE NO. 392.

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the County of Queens, for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., 11-16
June 3, 1859.

W. MOSELEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the County of York,
Office on Yonge Street,
Aurora, 25th May, 1859. 11-17

J. SEXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 11-10

GEORGE D. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
Main Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Dispatch.
Newmarket, P. O. Box, 1856. 11-50

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a
WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
In his new premises, Simcoe Street, near the Catholic Church, where he is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT MURRAY,
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 11-17

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. 11-3

ARMSTRONG HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!
And near House to the Steamboat Landing,
COLLINGWOOD.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
July 3, 1857. 11-32

Just Printed,
AND for Sale at this Office, BLANK MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, adapted to the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price 10 pence, or 63d per 100.
Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEW MARKET.
THE proprietor having again resumed the above HOTEL, respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The R. H. contains Lodgings of the best kind, and the table is supplied with the best of the season.
JAS. FORSYTH,
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. 11-35

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. No. 25, Market, February 10th 1854. 11-1

PURE COD LIVER OIL,
Can be Obtained at
Dr. NAPIER'S Medical Hall,
NEWMARKET.

HAVING just received a large supply; also, the Genuine *Morrell's* Indian Root Pills, Holloway's Ointment, &c., Pills, Bala's Kidney Pills, Foster's Kidney Pills, Garden's Worm Tea, Penny's Pills, Vegetable Antidotes, Pills, Eye Salve, Cherry and Laurel Wort and Cherry Pectoral. The above are warranted genuine from the respective proprietors.
Newmarket, March 25th, 1858. 11-6

Presents, Presents.
JUST RECEIVED, at this Office, a splendid assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Birthday Presents. No charge for inspection—call and see.
NEW ERA OFFICE,
Newmarket, Nov. 25, 1858.

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
ON and after January 10th, Mr. Hooper, wife of Rev. Joseph Hooper, will prepare children under 8 years of age, (with her own little boys) for the more advanced schools.
Call for terms, &c., apply at her residence, Main Street.
Newmarket, Dec. 30th, 1858. 11-16

S. M. Jarvis,
Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery,
NEWMARKET—TORONTO.

BRANCH OFFICE at Newmarket conducted by J. L. CARTER, Esq.,
Newmarket, Feb. 24, 1859. 11-10

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.
A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledger Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, for sale cheap. Apply to
NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 25th, 1859.

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
ARBITRATOR &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West, Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 11-51

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the County of York, for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c.,
Brownsville, April, 1857. 11-14

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Mastermasons and Stone Masons, Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.,
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 11-14

A. ROULTREE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 1855. 11-36

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., Office—in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto, Toronto, June 6, 1857. 23-1

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commissioner in the County of York, Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. 11-1

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 11-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Graham Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 11-15

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.,
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbott Hill), Newmarket. 11-56

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, &c.,
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, and all Materials, Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 11-36

E. D. ROGERS,
JOINER AND CARPENTER,
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. 11-34

William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Office—No. 2 Toronto Street, second door south of Post Office, Toronto, O. W.
November 14, 1859. 11-36

RYAN & HALL,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
Office—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN RYAN,
December 23, 1856. 11-17

Dr. J. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESIDENCE—MAPLE. 11-27

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER.
In tendering thanks for past favors, he now intimates to his friends that he has on hand a general assortment of
CARRIAGES,
Which, for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed in the city.
WESTERN CANADA!
All Wood-Work Warranted. It paying down in a neat and substantial manner.
Newmarket, July 14, 1857. 11-11

W. BOWDEN,
Carpenter, Joiner, Cabinet and Venetian Blind Maker,
Main St. Newmarket.

Timber and Fence Posts.
FOR Sale a large quantity of Timber and Fence Posts, Apply to
Des. enter 22, 1859. 11-15

TO LET,
A N Excellent New Store, in the Village of Church Hill—two miles from Leffroy Station. There are no stores in the neighborhood; there were three formerly, in the Village. Enquire of
JAMES GLOAN,
Church Hill, April 23, 1859. 11-11

Business Directory.

Mr. ESTEN,
NOTARY Public, Provincial Land Surveyor, Conveyancer, and Agent for the Life Association of Scotland,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
December 14, 1858. 11-38

UNITY FIRE & UNITY
GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,
OF ENGLAND,
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent Newmarket.
Oct. 23, 1858.

David G. Howey,
House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter.
MILL ST., NEWMARKET.

CHOP—Adjoining Wright's Hotel, where orders will be received and promptly executed.
Newmarket, Oct. 27, 1858. 11-37

Razors, Scissors and Knives,
(Warranted) and set, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by
G. A. WALLACE.
Barber Shop,
2 West North of M. W. Bagnall's Store,
Newmarket, November 10th, 1859. 11-39

Lessons in Music.
MISS SMITH, Organist of the Congregational Church, gives instruction on the Piano Forte and Melodion.
RESIDENCE—BARNARD PARK.
Newmarket, November 10th, 1858. 11-39

SIMPSON & DUNSPACH,
No. 35, King St. East, Toronto.
IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dry-Staffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirit Turpentine, Patent Dryer, Zinc Points, Artists' Materials, Essences, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c., Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Toronto, July 20th, 1858. 11-33

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by Act of Parliament,
Capital £100,000.
Home Office Toronto.
President, J. G. GILMAN, Vice President, THOS. HAYCOCK, DIRECTOR, GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON, JAMES DEAY, RICHARDSON, WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS, ANGUS MORRISON, ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.
The Subscribers have been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desiring effecting Insurance &c.
THOMAS NIXON, Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 11-3

Pure Liquors and Rich Wines.
THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and the General Public is requested to the stock of
Holland's Gin, Holland's Whisky, Pure Pot Still Whisky, Dublin Pot Still, &c., &c.
For Sale by the Subscribers,
JOHN BENTLEY,
Main Street, Newmarket, June 21, 1857. 11-21

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!
THE Subscriber, in addition to the Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., purchased from Mr. Cavell, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices, is constantly receiving a
NEW STOCK,
purchased in the best manner, which he offers at small advance.
JOHN BENTLEY,
Main St., Newmarket, June 25, 1857. 11-21

Just Received,
AT the "New Era Office," a general assortment of Pens, Penholders, Pocket Notebooks, &c., together with a large Stock of Note, Letter, Foolscap and Fancy Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c., Newmarket, Aug. 11, 1859. 11-75

CAKES! CAKES!
CAKES of all descriptions, can now be had cheap, at the Newmarket Bakery, nearly opposite the New Era Office.
W. LEADBETTER,
Newmarket, Dec. 3, 1858. 11-45

G. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA.

A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c., &c.,
Aurora, March 16, 1859. 11-5

J. AYLWARD, J. P.,
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., Office at Brownsville, East Gwillimbury.
Toronto, April 20, 1859. 11-10

LOOK HERE.
If You Want a Good CARRIAGE, CALL AT
A. J. McCracken's,
WHERE you can always find a superior article, with all the latest improvements, including a SELF-OILING BOX.
Lately patented, which prevents the necessity of removing the wheel to oil your Carriage. Simple in its construction—can be easily attached to Wagons or Carriages, at a small cost.
Call and examine and satisfy yourself of its utility.
Newmarket, March 29, 1859. 11-6

W. C. ADAMS,
Doctor of Dental Surgery,
His residence is at his Rooms, No. 66, King Street East; where he may be consulted in all cases relating to his profession.
Particular attention given to the regulation of children's Teeth.
CONSULTATIONS FREE.
All work Warranted. 11-63
Toronto, June 5th, 1856.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,
all descriptions, on hand for sale. Apply at
NEW ERA OFFICE,
Newmarket, June 9, 1859.

Poetry.

THOUGHT.
Thought is free!
Chainless as the untethered sea,
 buoyant as the breath of Heaven,
 Rapid as the gleaming彗星,
 It is born before the light,
 And will last beyond the night.

Thought is free!
Free as air men's thoughts should be,
 So English Alfred said;
 So did preach the martyred dead
 In the land of the free,
 Where the truth bravely yet is told.

Literature.

A BAD HABIT CURED.
(Concluded.)
The day passed without the return of the coffee-pot, about which Mrs. Lovell could not help feeling some uneasiness. And she had good reason; for nothing came home from the hands of the incorrigible hawker that did not show signs of hard or careless usage. On the next day Mrs. Armand called in to pay her neighbor a visit.
"I haven't sent home your coffee-pot yet," said she, during a pause in the conversation that followed her entrance. "I told Kitty, yesterday, to take ours immediately and get it mended; but I found this morning that she had failed to do so. I never saw such a careless, forgetful creature in my life."
"It's no matter," Mrs. Lovell forced herself to say, at the cost of a departure from the truth.
"Oh, I knew it was no difference, because you don't make coffee regularly," responded Mrs. Armand; "but, then, I never like to be using other people's things when I can help it. Besides, our Kitty is such a careless creature, that every thing she touches is in danger; and I'm afraid it might get injured. I noticed a little dent in the spot this morning."
"Not a bad one?" said Mrs. Lovell, thrown a little off her guard by the admission.
"The dent in which she spoke expressed some anxiety."
"Oh, no, no," replied Mrs. Armand quickly. "You would hardly see it unless it were pointed out. But even for so trifling an injury I can assure you I scolded Kitty well. As soon as I go home, I will start her off with my coffee-pot, if she has not already taken it to the tinner's."
Days passed, but the coffee-pot still remained in the possession of Mrs. Armand. In the meantime, Charles's new cloak of very fine light blue cashmere was finished, and as Mrs. Lovell was a little proud of her baby—what mother is not?—the cloak went out to be airing, the baby inside of course, every day for a week afterwards.
One afternoon some friends came in, and Mrs. Lovell persuaded them to stay and spend the evening. Shortly after they arrived, a messenger came from Mrs. Armand, with a request for the loan of Charles's cloak, as the mother wanted to send her baby down to Jones's Hotel, that a friend of hers, who was passing through the city, might see him.
Mrs. Lovell said, "Very well," and took from a drawer the dove-colored merino cloak that had suffered so severely at the christening, and handed it to the girl who had come from Mrs. Armand. In a few minutes the girl returned with the cloak and said, "It isn't the one that Mrs. Armand wants. She says, please to let her have the blue one. She'll take good care of it."
Mrs. Lovell took the dove-colored cloak, and turned with it to the drawer slowly, debating in her mind what she should do. She must either offend Mrs. Armand, or run the risk of having the new cloak, which cost ten dollars, besides her labor spoiled as the other had been. She did not wish to do the former, but how could she submit to the latter? Just as, in her doubt and hesitation, she laid her hand upon the new garment, a thought struck her, and turning to the girl she said, "Tell Mrs. Armand that she can have the light blue cloak in welcome; but Charles is going out, and will wear the blue one."
The girl departed, and Charles got an extra airing that day. Mrs. Armand was exceedingly indignant and wondered if Mrs. Lovell supposed she was going to send her child out in that soaked and greasy thing?
Towards supper time, Mrs. Lovell's cook asked her if she wished coffee made.
"Oh, certainly," was replied.
"Yes, Armand has our coffee-pot?"
"I know. You must go for it."
The cook took off her apron, and ran in to Mrs. Armand for the coffee-pot. In a few moments she returned, and said—
"Mrs. Armand can't let you have it before to-morrow. Her maid is not mended yet, and Mrs. Armand always drinks coffee for supper."
"But go and tell her that I have company, and cannot do without it," replied Mrs. Lovell, a little impatiently.
The girl went back. When she returned, the coffee-pot was in her possession. As she set it down before Mrs. Lovell, she said—
"Like what?"
"Your sending again. She says her husband never drinks tea, and she doesn't know how she is going to make him coffee."
"But that isn't my coffee-pot?"
"Yes, ma'am."
"Oh, no. Never!" And Mrs. Lovell took up a dingy looking affair that her cook had brought in, and eyed it dubiously. She remembered her Britannia coffee-pot as a beautiful piece of ware, without a scratch or bruise, and bright as silver. But this was as dull as pewter; a part of the bottom, an eighth of an inch wide and three inches long, had been melted off or turned up; there were several deep dents in it; the mouth of the spout had received a disfiguring bruise, and the little jet knob on the lid was entirely broken off! No, no—this was not her coffee-pot. But she insisted that it was, and soon proved her assertion.
This was too much for Mrs. Lovell, and the foolishness of that long-suffering lady yielded under the too heavy pressure it was called to sustain.
"That my coffee-pot," she exclaimed, with a most indignant emphasis, and lifting it from the table on which the cook had placed it, she set it down upon a tea-tray, which contained

the other pieces belonging to her beautiful set of Britannia. The contrast was lamentable.
"There!" said she, with a glowing cheek, and voice pitched an octave higher than usual. "Take the whole set into Mrs. Armand, with my compliments, and say that I make her a present of it!"
The cook didn't need to be told her errand twice. Before Mrs. Lovell had time for reflection and repentance, she was beyond recall.
The dining-room and kitchen of Mrs. Armand's house were in the same story, and separated only by a door. It happened that Mr. Armand was at home when Mrs. Lovell's cook came in and presented the breakfast and tea tray with the compliments of her mistress. The tone in which the message was given, as it reached his ears, satisfied him that something was wrong; and he was put beyond all doubt when he heard his wife say, with unusual excitement in her voice—
"Take them back! Take them back!"
But the girl retreated hastily, and left her in full possession of the tray and its contents.
"What's the matter?" enquired Mr. Armand, as his wife retreated into the dining-room with flushed face and quivering lip. It was some moments before she could speak, and then she said something in a confused way about an insult. Not being able to understand what it all meant, Mr. Armand sought for information in his kitchen.
"Where is this?" he said to Kitty, laying his hand upon the Britannia set.
"Mrs. Lovell's," replied Kitty.
"Why is it here?"
"Mrs. Lovell sent it in as a present to Mrs. Armand."
"Indeed?" Mr. Armand looked a little closer.
"Is this the coffee-pot we have been using for a week?"
"Yes, sir."
"Humph!" Light was breaking into his mind.
"Abusing, I should have said," he added. "And because the coffee-pot has been ruined, and the set broken, Mrs. Lovell makes us a present of what remains?"
Kitty held down her head in silence.
After examining the coffee-pot, and contrasting it with other pieces of the set, Mr. Armand made an angry exclamation, and retired from the kitchen. He did not re-enter the dining-room where he had left his wife, but took up his hat, and going out the front door, shut it hard after him. In about half an hour he returned.
"Where have you been?" his wife ventured to ask as he entered the room, where she was sitting in no very amiable mood.
"I'm going to repair the wrong you have done," said Mr. Armand.
"How do you mean?" asked Mrs. Armand.
"I've bought a handsome set of Britannia ware for Mrs. Lovell," replied the husband, "and sent it to her with a note of apology, and a request from me, as a particular favor, never to lend you any thing again, as you would be sure to injure it."
"Mr. Armand!"
"It's true every word of it. I never was so mortified by any thing in my life. I don't wonder that Mrs. Lovell sent you the beautiful set you had broken. The fact is, this borrowing system must come to an end. If you want any thing, buy it; and if you are not able, do without."
Poor Mrs. Armand, whose feelings during the brief absence of her husband were by no means to be envied, now burst into tears and cried bitterly. Mr. Armand made no attempt to soothe the distress of his wife. He felt a little angry; and when one is angry, there is not much room left in the mind for sympathy towards those who have excited the anger.
After supper, while Mrs. Armand sat sewing, her face under a cloud, and Mr. Armand was endeavoring to get over the unpleasant excitement he had experienced, by means of a book, some one rung the bell. In a little while Mrs. Lovell was announced.
"What in the world can he want?" said Mrs. Armand.
"More about the coffee-pot," replied Mr. Armand as he laid aside his book.
Mrs. Armand made no answer, and her husband left the room where they were sitting, and entered the parlor. Mr. Lovell, who was standing on the floor, extended his hand, and said with a smile—
"I'm afraid my wife's hasty conduct—for which she is extremely sorry—has both hurt and offended you. And as these are matters which, if left to themselves, like hidden fires, increase to a flame, I have thought it best to see you at once, and offer all necessary apologies on her behalf."
"Not hurt in the least!" replied Mr. Armand good-humoredly. "And as for apologies, Mrs. Lovell wants no better one than the wreck of her beautiful coffee-pot, which I have minutely examined, I'm glad she sent it back; just as she did, and for two reasons. It gave me an opportunity to repair the wrong which had been done, and served as a lesson to my wife, such as she needed and will not soon forget. No, no, Mr. Lovell! don't let this make you feel in the least unpleasant."
"But my wife says she cannot think of keeping the beautiful tea and coffee set you sent her!"
"Tell her that she will have to keep them. They are her's in simple justice. If she sends them here, they will not be received. So she has no remedy. We want a set, and will keep yours. If a disfigured coffee-pot has to be used, let it be by those who are guilty of the abuse. And now, Mr. Lovell, tell your good lady from me, that if she sends my wife any thing more, I will not be responsible; as I have always disapproved the system, and am now, more than ever, opposed to it."
This last sentence was spoken playfully. After half an hour's good humored conversation, the gentlemen parted. It was some days before the ladies met, and then they were a little reserved towards each other. This reserve never entirely wore off. But there was no more borrowing from Mrs. Lovell, nor any one else; for Mrs. Armand was entirely cured of her desire to make others keep the scribbled injunction, to which allusion was made in the opening of our story.

Miscellany.

Ho who gives a trifle meanly is the meaner trifle of the two.

The alauder is like the chameleon, he destroys his prey by a dart of his tongue.

What would our day be without its morning and evening twilight? A fierce and burning eye without a lid.

Locke was asked how he had contrived to accumulate a mine of knowledge so rich, yet so extensive and deep—replied, that he attributed what little he knew, to the not having been ashamed to ask for information; and to the rule he had laid down, of conversing with all descriptions of men, on those topics chiefly that formed their own peculiar professions or pursuits.

LIFE WITHOUT TRIALS.—Would you wish to live without a trial? Then you would wish to die but half a man. Without trial, you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim on a table—they must go into deep water and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their whole strength—of what they are capable—throw them overboard! Over with them, and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore themselves.

Fathers of families, in their desire to accumulate riches, should bear in mind that money is not the only desirable bequest which they can leave to their children. No; far from it. Well cultivated intellects; hearts sensible to domestic affection; the love of parents, of brothers and sisters; a taste for home pleasures; habits of order, regularity and industry; hatred of vice, and a lively sensibility to the excellence of virtue, are as valuable a legacy as an inheritance of property.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Arago.
St. John's, N. F., June 8th.
The French steamship *Arago*, Capt. White, from Gibraltar, on 30th of May, arrived at this port at ten o'clock this evening.
The *Arago's* arrival was from Liverpool by mail to the evening of the 28th, and by telegraph to the morning of the 30th ult.

Paris, May 28.
There is nothing new from Italy. Portugal has declared herself neutral.

London, May 28.
Papers of this morning give accounts of an expedition of Garibaldi and his volunteer corps the right wing of the Austrians in Upper Lombardy, which has been by far the most striking and successful episode of the campaign.

Paris, May 30.
The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraph:
ALEXANDRIA, May 29.
The Emperor is enjoying perfect health. We have but few sick. Weather beautiful; and the harvest begun. The army is abundantly supplied, and the soldiers continue to feel full of confidence, and are in high spirits. Garibaldi has reinforcements of troops at Como. The artillery has been re-organized. The National Guards mobilized, and volunteers are hastening to increase the militia. The national movement is spreading and the town of Segre is free.

The Austrians in considerable force have occupied the Dobba.

The following was read at Reuter's Telegraph office yesterday evening.
General Garibaldi entered Como, amid cheering and general illumination of the town. All the steamers on the Lake of Como, are in possession of Garibaldi. The Austrians are in rapid retreat.

Advices from Lugano dated noon of the 29th, state that the Austrians, pursued by General Garibaldi, were withdrawing towards Milan. General Garibaldi had occupied Camerla and Secco.

Insurrectionary movements have taken place in Vallente, and 800 Vallente insurgents are now on board of an Austrian steamer.

The following advices have been received from Lugano to-day:
Yesterday, after a furious fight which lasted from five to eight o'clock, Garibaldi entered Como.

The combat was renewed at Camerla and the Austrians again gave way and retreated.

This morning the Austrians steamer on the Lago Maggiore kept up a three hours' cannonade upon the town of Canallo without effect.

BERLIN, May 28.
According to advices from Florence to-day, Russia, Prussia, England and Turkey, are said not to have recognized the Provisional Government of Tuscany; and the representatives of these countries are also said to have withdrawn their flags.

London, May 30.
The *Times* says that there is a report that Mons. Berghelli is about to proceed from Paris on an expeditionary mission to Germany.

The Confederation tends to strengthen the supposition of a peaceable compromise at no distant day by means of the Prussian agency.

Paris, May 29.
The semi-official *Pays* of this evening contains the following:—The Austrians, 50,000 in number, quitted Praterza yesterday, and reentered Lombardy.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The London *Post* in reply to some statements as to Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell being excited by a noted rivalry, says that the public may rest assured that if the Liberal party cannot act unitedly the fault will not rest with its chiefs.

The *Paris Pays* states that England is endeavoring to renew diplomatic relations with Naples, but only on conditions that France will simultaneously do the same.

The announcement of Sir J. Hudson's departure for Naples was premature.

The Iron Ram Screw Frigate of 6,000 tons, will be commenced this or next week.

NAPLES.
The correspondent of the London *Times* reports that several columns of Swiss regiments are compromised in conspiracy against the Crown Prince.

WOOL.
The demand for all descriptions is very moderate, and prices tend downwards. The impending European war is beginning to derange waters seriously, and caution is the watchword among dealers generally for the time being.

No one at present has the hardihood to operate extensively till he learns whether there is to be a war or not, but the general apprehension of a collision, and consequently a

ments from South America, Mexico, Brazil, Spain, Australia and even England, are being directed to this market, and already offered by sample at very low rates. The Boston importers even are offering samples, and we have in our possession samples of the fine Mexican, from "burs" which can be bought at 25¢, and this compares favorably with common domestic fleece, which cannot at present be touched within 10¢, at least of this rate. The hardening tendency of the European money markets accounts for tending supplies to this market, but the outward movement of the precious metals already effects the rates of interest here, and this will check any extensive purchases on the part of speculators and manufacturers. The shearing has now commenced in Pennsylvania, Ohio and this State, but very little has come forward as yet, nor is this excitement prevalent in the growing generally marks the opening of the season, owing to the extreme price demanded. In Washington County, Pa., no really choice Saxony can be touched short of 55¢, but buyers are shy purchasers at these figures. The general range, we think, will be from 40¢ to 50¢ for half or full blood Marino and Saxony, more or less according to the quality. With regard to the prospect of the crop, we are not yet fully advised, but will appeal the anecdote, from the letter of an intelligent wool-grower in Cuyahoga, Ohio, who previous to April 26th sheared 26 of his flock, and sent the wool unwashed as it was to a respectable house in this city for sale. The quality, indeed, was very superior, and if hand-washed and properly sorted, would readily command 55¢. But the weather was too cold to wash the sheep then, and the early shearing would not have taken place were it not that they were intended for exhibition at the State Fair. The wool has been sold at a good round sum and the gentleman no doubt has the proceeds in his pocket in hard cash ere this, deducting 1 per cent commission and about 5¢ freight charges. The average was near 7lbs to each sheep; but to the point he says: "Our general shearing in Ohio will take place this year between the 20th of May and 1st of June; and although the sheep are greatly reduced in number from former years, yet the sheep have wintered remarkably well, the Wool will be much sounder, healthier and better quality than ever before." The transactions in old fleece command prices 30,000lbs at 42¢ to 55¢ for 1 to full blood, and in pulled 30,000 at 35¢ to 47¢, as to quality, besides which some 450 bales Texas has been sold on private terms. In Foreign, no sales of moment have transpired.

N. Y. Tribune.

New Parliamentary Buildings at Quebec.
"Le Courrier du Canada," gives a description of the plans of M. Gauvreau, architect of the buildings which it is intended to construct at Quebec, to be used temporarily by the Legislature. The length of the building will be 274 feet, divided into three sections. The building will have two stories and an attic. The two branches of the Legislature will hold their sittings on the second story, separated from each other by a corridor. The edifice will be constructed of red brick, with stone facings. This building of 274 feet long, of three stories, the organs would find have us believe, is intended for a post office. No doubt Quebec is a large mercantile city, and has a very likely and intelligent population, who read a great many newspapers and receive a multitude of letters, but do they want 274 feet in length of post office, with breadth and height in proportion. It is said that £15,000 has before been voted for building this post office. If so, it was the most monstrous piece of extravagance that ever was heard of. One fifth of the money would have been sufficient,—one third a more than a handsome allowance. But does any one think that £15,000 will build this post-Parliament House? Twice the amount will not suffice, and we are told that the building will only be used for two years, if the schemes of the Ministry are carried out. The erection of this building is a capstone to the whole scheme of Quebec renewal. It was begun in corruption and ends with a job.

OPENING OF A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT BRANTFORD.—The *Brantford Expositor* states that the beautiful church erected by the Episcopalians of Brantford, having been completed, was to have been opened for public worship on Sunday last. The new edifice is an ornament to the town. We are informed that the cost of the building will not be less than \$24,000, which considering the hard times, is a large amount to be raised solely by voluntary contribution. The appearance of the building is at once imposing and graceful, and reflects credit on the architect, Mr. J. H. Turner. The style is Gothic, the windows are of stained glass, and the devices are all of a scriptural character, and very appropriate.

ANASTASIOUS REPRAVEN—Intelligence, says the *Brantford Expositor*, of Friday, was received in town last night, by telegraph from Toronto, that Armstrong had been reprieved, and his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the "Provincial Penitentiary." This result has not been altogether unexpected, as, however guilty he may be, and we are convinced he is the most consummate rascal of the three, still in a political point of view, the executive have exercised a wise discretion in commuting Armstrong's sentence. The unfortunate man in the solitude of his prison, will now have ample time to repent of his heinous crimes, and it is to be hoped that by his future course of conduct, he will display a deep contrition, and a just appreciation of the executive clemency.

A WARNING TO MUNICIPALITIES.—The town of Lindsay, as appears from a statement in the *Victoria Herald*, has been placed in rather an unpleasant position by indulging in that too common failing of municipalities as well as individuals, running in debt beyond its ability to pay, without at least some sacrifice and inconvenience. A considerable expenditure was incurred for local improvements without due provision being made to meet the outlay, and the consequence has been that, in pursuance of the act, the assessment roll has been seized by the sheriff, at the suit of a party who had obtained judgement against the municipality, to raise the required amount.

GOVERNMENT.
We have Colonel Prince's authority for stating that there is no truth whatever in the report that he has been appointed a Judge of the South Br. Circuit, or at any other place.

New Advertisements.

Church of England—Rev. S. P. Hammy.
Bible Society—Rev. J. W. Hammy.
Hale and Sons—Hale and Sons.
Hale and Sons—Hale and Sons.
Hale and Sons—Hale and Sons.
Hale and Sons—Hale and Sons.
Hale and Sons—Hale and Sons.
Hale and Sons—Hale and Sons.
Hale and Sons—Hale and Sons.
Hale and Sons—Hale and Sons.

Trade Time—Newmarket.

Moving South. - 8:41 a.m.
Accommodation Train - 8:41 p.m.
Moving North. - 8:07 a.m.
Accommodation Train - 8:55 p.m.

Agents for "New Era."

Agents for "New Era."
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ATTENTION.

The figures at the right of the address on
which paper, indicates the subscribers on the
New Era, up to

JANUARY, 1899.

Thus R. Baker 1,500, means that R. Baker
owns 1,500, or pays for the current year up
to July 1899; or that J. Smith 0, means that
J. Smith has paid up. We hope this system
will have the effect of lessening the large
amount of indebtedness to this office.

To Subscribers in Sharon.

Those of our Subscribers at Sharon, who
desire to have their papers from postage,
can have the same left at Mr. Wm. Doan's,
Melchior, by leaving the name at this office on
or before the first of July next.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, June 17, 1899.

General Summary.

We are indebted to Rev. Mr. Ramsey
for a basket of Asparagus, of very excellent
quality—for which he will please accept our
best thanks.

The communication of a "Wayman,"
in reply to a letter from Joseph Hartman, was
received too late for this issue. It will appear next
week.

W. L. McKenzie, Esq., has again com-
menced the re-publication of the *Message*. The
table of votes in this issue is worth the sub-
scription price of one year.

Kettleby Tea-party takes place to-mor-
row in the Grove near that village. We under-
stand several able advocates of the temperance
cause have been secured to address the meet-
ing.

The Union Sabbath School at Hartman's
Concerts purpose holding a tea-party, on the
22nd inst. We observe Joseph Hartman, Esq.,
Rev. Mr. McFadden, Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, Rev.
Mr. Hooper and Rev. Mr. Lacy are expected
as speakers on the occasion.

The Town Council held a sitting on
Monday evening last—all present but Mr.
Smith. After ordering a few bills for money
expended under the supervision of the Road
and Bridge Committee, the Council adjourned.

From the *Christian Guardian* of
Wednesday last we learn that Rev. Mr. McFadden
and Rev. John Scott are the intended Ministers for
the Newmarket and Aurora Circuit this year. For
Holland Landing, Rev. T. Hannah and for Brad-
ford, Rev. C. Sylvester and Rev. W. L. Scott.
Lloyd own, Rev. J. L. Saunders.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. O.
Dean, of East Gwillimbury met with a serious
accident by fire, last week. It appears a neighbor was
burning up stumps in a field convenient to Mr. Dean's
barn; and it appeared that a spark of fire was
blown into the barn-yard and ignited in the straw,
which soon spread to a flame and consumed the
barn, with a large quantity of produce and some
valuable farming implements. Mr. Dean had no
insurance effected.

By reference to the proceedings of the
County Council, published elsewhere to-day, it
will be seen \$1500 or \$1000 have been added this
year, to the expenses of the County, for the erection
of additional to the present Court House, at Toronto,
and North York will have its proportion to pay.
Better to erect buildings of our own, than to con-
tinually paying for additions, repairs and alterations
30 or 40 miles off.

On Saturday last, the Counties' Coun-
cil granted \$50 to each of the Electoral District
Agricultural Societies in the County of York,
and \$100 for the County of Peel. We cannot perceive
upon what principle the County of York or five
Municipalities draw more than ten or eleven. Let
the people of North York ask explanations from
their representatives.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we learn
from the *Review of Newmarket* that the report pub-
lished in the Toronto *Times* is incorrect. It
appears \$1500 was the sum appropriated, \$1000
of which went to Peel and \$500 to York.

In reference to the report which we pub-
lish elsewhere to-day of the proceedings of the
County Council, it will be observed that North
York is to contribute this year towards County
expenses, the nice little sum of \$7,929.62c.
This amount is expended under the following
heads:—County-rate for General Purposes, \$4,850
45c.; for Payment of Teachers, \$2,677
75c.; for School Superintendence, \$459
45c.; for Debtors and Interest, \$262.18c.
Now, when the fact is taken into consideration
that these Counties received a revenue from
the property of Toronto, between 1890 and 1895
thereby lessening our taxes to North York above
\$2500, we really pay above \$5000 County ex-
penses—a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of
a separate County and create a sinking fund of
\$2000 a year, at the least calculation; besides
enabling an enormous saving in law costs.
The fact that this County looks like leeches,
and every succeeding year discovers to us more
plainly the evil under which we labor.

The Political Horizon.

For some time past, journals supporting
the Ministry, have been parading the *Hemilton
Times*, in high glee, before their readers,
and declaring that the course being pursued
by that journal is another evidence that the
Opposition in the House and country is fast
falling in favor of the rule of Cartier &
Co.; but in last Saturday's issue, in quite a
lengthy article the *Times* "knocks the wind
completely out of their sails," by telling them
it is "quite impossible that an Upper Cana-
dian can ever have an official connection
with the man (Cartier) who has so delib-
erately wounded the self-respect of the coun-
try, and provoked, as a consequence, the
negligence against the system under which
such outrages are even possible." He goes
on further to say, that "no prominent mem-
ber of the Opposition could be persuaded to
assist in the preservation of the last vestige
of the present compact," and that although
for a time they may manage to hold the
reins of power, another "general election
would clear the political atmosphere of much
of the iniquity which at present pollutes it."
True, he is in favor of electing some other
man as leader than the senior member for
Toronto; but we fancy this will be difficult,
inasmuch as the leader of an Opposition is
only known as such by the talent and ability
displayed on the floor of the House. Let
this be as it may, the Government organs
are perfectly welcome to all the capital they
can make out of the extracts above quoted.
The language is plain and unimpeachable,
and so far as relates to the present Ministry,
it will be re-echoed by the great mass of Re-
formers throughout the country.

There is one thing, however, to which we
would direct the attention of the *Times*. So
far as we have been enabled to judge, that
journal is desirous of the displacement of Mr.
Brown from the Leadership of the Opposi-
tion, simply because certain persons who
have hitherto worked with him from Lower
Canada, will not continue to do so in future.
But let us examine the matter a little. Why
is it that what led to the disagreement be-
tween Mr. Brown and Mr. Laberge? Was
it not the fact that taken by the former in
favor of Upper Canada, on the Seigneurial
Tenure Question? Better, far, to have
openly and adhere to principle, than have
them and sacrifice the political principles of
a lifetime. There is no doubt but that it
was Mr. Brown's firm adherence to Upper Cana-
dian rights that caused the affections and
sympathies of Mr. Laberge and one or two
of his immediate friends; and to our mind
it seems questionable policy to dethrone a
leader on account of his consistency. Be-
sides, we fear, as the *Times* admits, that
"many of the causes of dissatisfaction
(against Mr. Brown) are personal." With
this, we considered that men united on prin-
ciple, in joining a party combination; and in
order to attain the end contemplated, per-
sonal considerations and jealousies were buried
—minor differences forgotten; but in the
year of grace '99, we have the fact demon-
strated that such is not always the case.
However, these things will eventually find
their level; and the men who have been
formist in fostering personal bickerings, to
the threatened destruction of party, will yet
receive their just deserts. As the *Times*
justly observes—"Upper Canadian Re-
formers will not be driven to imitate the action
of the Lower Canada section of the party;"
and we verily believe the apparent disruption
now existing will lead to a more thorough
understanding among members of the Opposi-
tion, and finally result in firmly consolida-
ting the party. For our own part, we care
not who occupies the position of leader, or
who succeeds Monsieur Cartier as Premier,
provided he be a man of ability and energy,
and will labor to promote the general wel-
fare of the Province—a man who will op-
pose sectionalism and jobbery on the one
hand, and absolutism or tyranny on the other,
and will seek the enactment of good and
wholesome laws, calculated to develop the
happiness and prosperity of the people.

Donation Party.

The friends of the Rev. Mr. Potts, in
Newmarket, gave that gentleman a Donation
and Tea in the W. M. Church, on Tuesday
evening last. Although the arrangements
were made on short notice, all passed off as
agreeably and pleasantly as could have been
wished for, and quite a large number were
in attendance. After tea, an address was pre-
sented to Mr. Potts, read by Mr. J. C. Moun-
ton, and replied to. Speeches were then made
by Rev. Mr. McFadden, chairman of the
district; R. H. Smith, Esq.; and Rev. Mr.
Flummerfelt, of Markham. We have not
space this week to give a synopsis, but
will suffice it to say, a Christian spirit character-
ized the whole proceedings. The following is
a copy of the Address and Reply.

TO REV. MR. POTTS.

Rev. & Dear Sir,—The time has arrived,
when, in accordance with our church polity
and usage, you are about to be removed from
amongst us, we have therefore chosen the pre-
sent opportunity to express our high apprecia-
tion of the fervency and zeal you have mani-
fested for the cause of Christianity, the cause
of God, during the past year; and to bear some
laudable testimony to your work of faith and
labor of love by way of encouragement in your
future sphere of labor. We therefore beg
you to accept this purse which we conceive
as a slight acknowledgment from your friends
in Newmarket and vicinity, of the esteem and
kind regard they entertain towards you;—
and to be received and appreciated from the
spirit which prompts the donation, than from
any pecuniary advantage it will be to yourself.
During the ecclesiastical year, now con-
cluding, we have witnessed with satisfaction
the faithfulness and ability with which you
have ministered to us in holy things; and we
rejoice to know that the great Head of the
Church has blessed your labors to our good,
and crowned your ministrations by adding to
our numbers such as we trust will be eternal-
ly saved. Our sincere wish and prayer to God
is, that you may draw consolation from that
fountain to which you have so faithfully point-
ed others, and that in your new sphere of la-

bor, you may see the cause of Christ prosper
in your hands to the joy and satisfaction of your
soul. Meanwhile, we beg to assure you, that
the brief space of your sojourn amongst us,
a friendship has been kindled that will
long live in the hearts and memories of those
who have sat under your ministrations. In
conclusion, we pray that God may bless you
with all the fullness of His grace, and that when
distant meeting and parting here below, we may
meet where parting shall be no more, to sing
of redeeming love and grace throughout the
countless ages of eternity.

REPLY.

DEAR FRIENDS,—This tangible ex-
pression of your affection, places me in a very
peculiar position—one in which I find impos-
sible fully to express the emotions of my heart.
The uniform kindness that I have experienced
from you during the past ecclesiastical year,
has tended much to stimulate and encourage
me to "labor on at God's command." But,
certainly, this entirely unexpected manifesta-
tion of your esteem causes me to feel very
grateful, while at the same time I am not un-
conscious of my own unworthiness.

With reference to the allusion made in your
affectionate address, respecting the work of
God in this place, I may say, none can feel
more thankful than I do for the prosperity with
which the great Head of the Church has ben-
graciously pleased to favor us, and I have rea-
son to believe that you heartily unite with me
in ascribing the glory to Him to whom it is
legitimately due.

In the prosperity of those who have lately
exposed the cause of Christ, I assure you I
feel a very deep interest, being conscious of
the many difficulties to which those are ex-
posed who are not yet established in the faith
of the gospel.

I feel profoundly grateful for the desire ex-
pressed in your address, that God may crown
my efforts in my newly appointed field of labor.
It shall often cheer my heart while passing
through trials peculiar to the office of the
Christian Ministry, to know that many of my
brethren and sisters here shall remember me
at the throne of the Heavenly Grace; and I
may add that, it is now, as it has been ever,
since I entered this responsible office, the fixed
purpose of my heart, to live wholly devoted
to God.

I beg you, my beloved friends, to accept
my best-felt thanks for your valuable dona-
tion and address; and, in conclusion, permit
me to assure you, although my official con-
nection with you as a Christian community has
been severed by the united judgment of my
fellow ministers—soldiers of the cross,
long tried—men for whom I entertain the
highest respect, yet the ties of Christian affec-
tion which bind us together shall not soon be
severed. The friends in Newmarket and vicin-
ity shall live in the warmest affections of my
heart while memory retains a seat.

Newmarket, C.W.,
June 14, 1899.

Good Templars Solos.

The Newmarket Lodge of Good Tem-
plars, pursuant to announcement, held a So-
lilo on Wednesday last; and although the
weather in the morning gave indications
of rain, yet, by the time the hour arrived to
form a procession, members of the Order
from other localities and also Sons of Tem-
perance, arrived in considerable numbers.
About 12 o'clock a procession was formed
at the South end of the Village, headed by
the Newmarket Brass Band, and the assem-
bled multitude marched through Main St. to
a beautiful grove near the Railway Depot,
where an excellent tea was provided—we
say excellent, and we mean it, for the edibles
were first-rate; but unfortunately for those
in attendance, one two-thirds of the multitude
had satisfied the cravings of hunger, the rain
began to fall in torrents. It was then re-
solved to adjourn to the U. S. S. Room, and
the grove was speedily deserted for more
comfortable quarters. In about half an hour
some four hundred, perhaps, filled the Hall,
waiting for the intellectual part of the enter-
tainment. The Band played several airs;
after which Mr. P. Pearson was called to the
chair and the speaking commenced.

The chairman said he had been somewhat
unexpectedly called upon to preside, as the
Representative of this Riding, Joseph Hart-
man, Esq., was to have been their chairman;
but that gentleman had been called from
home unexpectedly, on business. He (Mr.
P.) would not therefore take up their time
with remarks of his own, but would at once
call upon Mr. Allington to open the pro-
ceedings with prayer; after which, the Chair-
man, in a very complimentary manner, in-
troduced to the meeting, Mr. Ferguson, the
G. S. of the N. L. of G. T. of Canada.

Mr. Ferguson commenced his speech by
saying the unfavorable state of the weather
was calculated somewhat to dampen their en-
thusiasm; and he would confess it had its effect
upon him. He would therefore be as brief as
possible, and make way for his good brother
Allington—a gentleman much better able to
interest and please the audience than himself.
The Order of the Good Templars was organiz-
ed to benefit society—to lessen crime—dimin-
ish pauperism—and elevate mankind. Its prin-
ciples were founded upon the Word of God;
and its objects the relief of suffering humanity.
In this presenting a brief panoramic view of
the principles of the Order, it must be ac-
knowledge that the field open before them was
wide, and its cultivation demanded all their
energies. The objects of the Order were not
confined alone to abstinence from intoxicating
drinks; but was social in its character and frat-
ernal in its feelings. The mystic signs of re-
cognition was only intended to prevent imposi-
tion; and the pass-words and grips were but
the guards that virtue had thrown around it-
self to protect it from vice and crime. As the
doors of the Order were only closed against
the unworthy, so their hearts were open to
the reception of the generous impulses that
emanate from the cordial principles of their
Institution. The Good Templars were
known, he observed, by their full recognition
of the rights of every intelligent being with
whom they might associate, knowing that all
have claims upon each other. They may be
known by their devotion to suffering humanity
—by their purifying the stream and drying up
the fountain of strife—by the restoration to
home and happiness of those estranged by the
Siren voice of Paganism, and finally, by the
bright hopes of the domestic household
made glad by the reclamation of a fond son or
doing father from the ruthless red-handed
reaper of destruction. Their hearts are like
the rock of Horeb touched by the magic rod
of Moses, they gush forth with streams of
refinement to the thirsty, the weary, and the
dying, often making the desolate and solitary
places glad, teaching the dumb to sing, and
the broken hearted to rejoice. (Hear, hear.)
The Good Templars thus known, it may be
asked by some, why act in secret con-

cil? He answered, not only to protect virtue
from rude contact with vice; but to teach
lessons of Faith, Hope, and Charity.
They also met to secret to meet with con-
genial spirits, whose combination of purpose may
be relied upon for the accomplishment of that
which benevolence requires. Objectors some-
times remark, that our members are not all
faithful, and we often get imposed upon. To
such he would reply, that the Templars pro-
fessed not the purity of purpose that charac-
terized the evangelical mission of the Apostles,
and yet they had a Jesus amongst them.
(Hear, hear.) If other good causes suffered
by the baseness of traitors, they could not ex-
pect to escape. Other organizations having
partially failed to accomplish the desired ob-
ject, the Templars are guided by the rock and
shoal upon which they split; cast upon the
turbulent ocean of life, and taking the Bible as
a chart to direct us through the whole voyage,
—there is not a coral reef in all its tumultu-
ous sea over which is not thrown a beacon
light to warn the voyager and give him safety.
It loosens the fetters of appetite—it bursts
the chains of habit—points to freedom, and
fills the soul with perfect hope. There is no
incentive to join, save a pure and sincere de-
sire to promote the welfare of mankind; no
inducements are held out of a pecuniary char-
acter, hence none join out of mercenary mo-
tives as oftentimes is the case in organizations
where weekly benefits are allowed. If any
are attracted to our Hall, they will learn that
we meet not for amusement or pastime, but
for mutual benefit and improvement; and the
most lofty aspirations for intellectual and moral
worth will there find an ample field upon
which to roam at pleasure; plucking fair flow-
ers from the rich gems of thought and genius
that have accumulated in the archives of litera-
ture, and distributing them among our com-
mon brotherhood. (Hear, hear.) Mr. P.
then observed, that they took for their motto,
—"Faith, Hope, and Charity." Faith im-
plied a judgement or assent of the mind to a
given proposition—a firm reliance on the truth
upon which it was based. They had faith in
their ability to redeem man from disgrace and
wretchedness, from misery and crime,—to save
the heart-broken wife from penury—to stop
the cries for bread of those who are worse
than fatherless. Base and unscrupulous per-
sons may betray confidence and expose our
secrets; but so far from injuring the Order, it
places a brand of infamy on their own brow
as notorious as that fixed on Cain, and all
good men thereafter shun them. The next
principle, Hope, is the police like that left in
the bottom of Pandora's box, it clears us up-
ward and onward—inspires new strength—
brightens the prospects of success—inspires
with fresh courage to continue, for what we
expect, and for which all good men desire.
Charity crowned all these with a chaplet of
unfading flowers, rising like a constellation
over the pathway of man,—shedding its lus-
trous rays over the dreary solitude of life.
It sheds not merely a meteoric glare, but like
a bright luminary dispenses those kindly and
benevolent feelings that ever urges them to
forgive as they hope to be forgiven. (Ap-
plause.)

Arrival of the Africa.

The steamship *Africa* has arrived from Liv-
erpool, 28th ult.
Nothing important from the east of war be-
yond further details of the battle of Montebello.
The Austrians profess satisfaction at the re-
sult.
Gayalar says his loss was 200 killed, 218
wounded, and 283 missing.
He says the French numbered 40,000, but
obtained from all pursuit.

Count Stadion, commander of the Austrian

forces, was wounded.

Some French authorities still assert that not
much over 4,000 French were engaged; others
estimate the number at 12,000.

It is reported by Turin that 5,000 Austrians
attacked Garibaldi's corps at Barez, but were
repulsed and pursued.

Popular risings in favor of Sardinia are mak-
ing in some parts of Parma.

Various rumors come via Vienna that Gortcha-
kov, the Russian foreign minister, has resigned
because the Emperor refused to carry out the
engagement with France.

The Derby Ministers have issued a strong
appeal to their Parliamentary supporters for an
early attendance to meet the Opposition move-
ment.

The Empress Eugenie is addressing the great
bodies of the State, and she placed full depend-
ence on the patriotism of the deputies, and
upon the support of the entire nation, which
will ensure the success of her chosen chief who
never found wanting a woman and child.
The speech was loudly cheered.

The war excitement is higher in Southern
Germany.

Russia was expected to go to Genoa in
about a week with the full concurrence of Na-
poleon and the King of Sardinia, there to con-
clude peace with Prussia and others to overthrow
the Austrians in Hungary.

The new King of Naples has been acknowl-
edged by telegram by nearly all the powers,
and the army has sworn allegiance.

LIVERPOOL, MARKETS.—The grain trade has
ruled very quiet in all its branches, and the
amount of business passing is limited in the
extreme. Prices, however, are without change.

The delivery of wheat from our own farmers
for the week ending 12th inst. was 11,552 quarters
against 11,993 quarters same week last year.
Average price this year 61s. 4d. against 41s.
6d. corresponding week last year. We had a
very small attendance at our market this morn-
ing, and in the absence of material business the
price of wheat and flour may be stated same as
at our last. Indian corn scarcely enquired for,
at the same time holders do not press sales.

LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

TUNIS, Saturday.

At Longjumeau, in Parma, the people have
risen and proclaimed for the King of Sardinia.

General Ribotti, with the "Toscan Military
Engineers, and General Danes, entered Parma
amidst the plaudits of the people, who de-
clared for the King of Sardinia and Italian inde-
pendence.

The Parmesan troops have retired.

Advices have been received from Corsica to
the 23rd.

Two Austrian steamers had arrived there
without hindrance.

An official bulletin has been published to-
day.

Garibaldi has occupied a position at St. Fer-
les, but many of his officers are killed and
wounded.

Our troops continue attacking the enemy,
and penetrated as far as Comu.

The town of Comu was illuminated and great
joy prevailed among the population.

The enemy is still at Castelbarco.

On the 17th, the Red Sea telegraph was
successfully laid for as Suakin, distance about
800 miles from Suez.

The Paris correspondence of the *Times* an-
nounces that the army of the East is to be in-
creased from 50,000 to 150,000 men.

M. Tallyrand Perigord has been appointed
ambassador of France and Naples.

It was reported at Paris yesterday that M.
Benetutti, director of the political department
in the French foreign office, has been appointed
to an extraordinary expedition.

Arrival of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, June 11th.

The *North Briton* passed Father Point, at
five, a.m.

The Emperor of Austria quitted Vienna on
the 25th ultimo, and arrived at Verona on the
31st, accompanied by his brother the Arch-
duke Charles, General Hees, and others.

An official Sardinian bulletin says, the Sar-
dinians passed the Serio in the face of the
Austrians, who were defeated at Palentino. Af-
ter a severe conflict the Sardinians secured the
command of the King, carried Palentino and
made many prisoners. Garibaldi was making
bold movements in Lombardy on the 27th. Af-
ter a furious fight of three hours he entered Comu;
the Austrians retreated to Comerbellia,
where the combat was renewed, and the Aus-
trians retired towards Milan.

It was reported in Milan, that on the 29th,
Garibaldi was defeated by the Austrians, and
had withdrawn into Canton, Ticino. This lacks
confirmation, and Turin dispatches give an im-
pression that he was making further progress.

The Emperor was about to move his head-
quarters from Alessandria, and it was reported
that he would go to Casale.

The Austrians are in considerable force and
eager to fight.

It was reported in Paris as soon as the French
army (Rifles) in England would make most stren-
uous efforts to end the war.

A fight occurred in Florence between some
English men-of-war sailors and some American
sailors, on account of the latter wearing
tri-color rosettes—no details.

ENGLAND.

The English Parliament met on the 31st.—
Mr. Speaker Denison was unanimously re-
elected.

The terms offered by Government to the At-
lantic Telegraph Company, to be considered
at the approaching meeting are eight per cent.
guaranteed for 25 years—provided the cable is
in successful operation at the rate of a hundred
words per hour, and they will pay £20,000 per
annum for messages—the original arrangement
for £14,000 per annum, and a good good; the
Company in return to render exclusive privi-
lege to land cables. The Newfoundland and
Red Sea cable is believed to be successfully
laid from Suez to Perim, 1206 miles.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse has advanced 1 per cent.,
and closed at 67 1/2. Military Committee of the
German Federal Diet reported that they had
approved of the motion to place the army on
the Rhine, and will propose its adoption.

The *Times* announces that an address in re-
ply to the royal speech will be moved by the
Hon. A. Egerton, M. P. for Portsmouth.

Doctor Hethby, the medical officer of Health
for the City of London, reports that the *Times*
last, within the last few days, notwithstanding
the early period of the year, exhibited unmis-
takable symptoms of overfatigue, and more
pungently than last summer.

The Queen held a Court yesterday.

The Earl of Elgin had an audience with her
Majesty upon his return from China.

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe had an audi-
ence on his return from Constantinople.

Miss Florence Fitchlighting is in a precarious
state of health, but the doctor contradicts the
report of her having entered a convent.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

Breadstuffs—Transactions in every article
extremely limited. Prices must be quoted
nominal.

Flour—Very slow sales and tending down-
wards; Western Canada 10s. 9d., 11s. 3d., per
100 lbs. Philadelphia and Baltimore 11s. 11d.,
12s. 3d., do.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Africa.

New York, June 9th.
The steamship *Africa* has arrived from Liv-
erpool, 28th ult.

Nothing important from the east of war be-
yond further details of the battle of Montebello.

The Austrians profess satisfaction at the re-
sult.

Gayalar says his loss was 200 killed, 218
wounded, and 283 missing.

He says the French numbered 40,000, but
obtained from all pursuit.

Count Stadion, commander of the Austrian
forces, was wounded.

Some French authorities still assert that not
much over 4,000 French were engaged; others
estimate the number at 12,000.

It is reported by Turin that 5,000 Austrians
attacked Garibaldi's corps at Barez, but were
repulsed and pursued.

Popular risings in favor of Sardinia are mak-
ing in some parts of Parma.

Various rumors come via Vienna that Gortcha-
kov, the Russian foreign minister, has resigned
because the Emperor refused to carry out the
engagement with France.

The Derby Ministers have issued a strong
appeal to their Parliamentary supporters

